

Nov 16, 1532

De Soto (the Conquering Commander) rode boldly into the Inca's camp to invite the Son of the Sun to dinner with the Spaniards and thus enticed him into their midst. This move brought about one of the most dramatic moments in history. On the evening of Saturday Nov. 16, 1532 Pizarro captured the Inca &

demoralized his army, killing thousands
of courtiers and bodyguards without
losing a man. For 8 months

(Nov 16, Jan 16, 1533, Feb 16; Mar 16; Apr 16;
May 16, June 16; July 16 ± 1533 } he held
Stabuallpe for ransom in CAJAMARCA while the realm quivered and rascals
amassed 24 tons of exquisite treasure.
Then the Spanish general the 13th Duke
and marched 800 miles down the royal
road to CUZCO

1532

Diego de Almagro was Francisco Pizarro's partner in launching the Spanish conquest of Peru. For his efforts Almagro was given the governorship of New Toledo, a territory that stretched south of the Huaca heartland into present-day Chile. Dissatisfied with these desert wastes, Almagro returned to Peru

to fight Pizarro and his brothers.
He captured Cusco for himself. But
Francisco Pizarro's brother Hernando
retook the city and executed
Almagro

1532-33

Atahualpa

He was captured, held for ransom and executed by Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro.

On his way from Quito to Cuzco, Atahualpa paused at hot springs of CAJAMARCA in northern Peru when he learned that he would

strength in steel jackets and bearing
staves that spoke the thunder
were riding strong beasts into the
highlands to pay homage to him.
The foreigners numbered 167 soldiers,
62 horses, some renegade Indians,
a leader nearing 60 and a priest.
ATAHUALPA had no concept of the human
nerve of Pizarro and his cavalry
commander HERNANDO de SOTO.

1532

The Incas, experts in organization and engineering, did not have wheels, arches, or writing. At the height of their power, before the Spanish Conquest in 1532, the Incas ruled the entire area in South America from Quito, Ecuador to the Rio Mano, Chile. Their empire was centered at Cuzco, Peru.

1532-1533

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Pijaro Conquered Peru

1532

Four survivors of the
Narváez expedition (of 400 men
in Tampa Bay in 1528)
walked across Gulf and to
Mexico in 1532 having
walked thousands of miles.